REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,428.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, ——— Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1873.	Leave Colombo	Dec.
,, Vingorla	Dec. 1	,, Galle	10
,, Carwar	3	,, Negapatam	13
,, Mangalore	4	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Madras	16
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Visagapatam	19
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin	6	,, Vizianapore	20
,, Alleppy	7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighbourhood of Mahableshwar, Poonah, and Matheran, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 1872	Leave BUSHEH	Dec. 1872
Arrive Kurrachee	9	Arrive Fao	23
,, Gwadur	11	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	13		Jan. 1873.
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Linga	3
,, Linga	17	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bahrein	21	,, Bahrein	8
,, Bushire	18	,, Gwadur	7
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	9
,, BUSHEH	22	,, BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the regularly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
,, Suez	38	24	9
,, Port Said	38	24	9—10
,, Alexandria	39	25	9—10
,, Messina	50	34	14
,, Naples	50	34	14
,, Leghorn	50	34	14
,, Genoa	50	34	14
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14—16

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

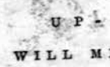
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.



TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S

23, RAMPART ROW.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17	0
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits	35	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	35	0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	6	8 to 17 0
Dressing Gowns	10	0 to 23 8
Pyjamas half doz.	16	8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts half doz.	36	0
White do. ,,	22	8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric ,,	22	8 to 28 0
Best Flannel ,,	49	0
Silk and Wool Shrunk ,,	52	0
Under Vests, Warm ,,	19	0 to 30 4
Merino Pants ,,	30	0
Cotton Socks, Warm per doz.	9	8 to 16 8
Best Merino ,,	13	0 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers per pair	2	0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets each	3	8
Warm Gloves per pair	1	0
,, Mitts ,,	1	8
,, Mufflers ,,	2	0
Scarves and Ties each	1	12 to 3 0
Manilla Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c. ,,	3	8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus	23	0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks	32	0 to 68 0
Solid Leather Rivetted	4	12 to 8 12
Soiled Linen Bags	6	12 to 9 0
Cash and Courier Bags	7	8 to 13 8
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)	9	8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows	1	12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed) per pair	9	8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases ,,	1	8
Rugs—Pet Witney each	12	8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets ,,	11	0
Rug Straps ,,	2	0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
29, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "KHEDIVE" (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain E. M. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

THE Fine New S.S. RINALDO, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and carries both a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL, excluding Wines, &c.,Rs. 500.
,, SUEZ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 300.

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

To be followed by the well known and favourite S.S. OTHELLO, 3,200 Tons, and others of the same Line.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship GEORGE KENDALL, Thomas Fenwick, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by me at the risk and expense of the consignees without further intimation. I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Messrs. J. P. COERNETH and Co. have been appointed to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship. All Landing Orders are to be sent to them for their inspection (the counter signature,) accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

A. L. TAYLOR,
Master of the Ship St. Bernard

Bombay, 25th November 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

The Invoices of rich gilted and painted Bohemian Glass Kerosene Hall Lamps with Globe and Chimney, various sizes of Flower Vases with Glass Domes, assorted Engravings in Gilt Frames, &c., &c.

15 bales Grey shirtings, 4, 4½, 4¾ lbs.
5" ,, Grey Dhoties, 10 yards, 40 inches.
15 cases assorted Coloured Prints and Muslins.
13 Casks Sandy-sugar Powder.
3 Cases Assorted Soap.
1 ditto Carriage Riding and Dog Whips, and Walking Sticks.

On account of the concerned—
A A—883—3—1 Case damaged Photographic Frames.
Ex S. S. Egean.

On account and at the risk of Thacker Doyal Poonja, by order of Chhoja Parbhoo Asoor.
47 Bales Jute, ex Atrocking.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1872.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Fin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £203
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £220
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £336 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c. &c.

Steam cutters up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powders, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine, in ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, we have induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent is that of Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch
Trade Name and Mark registered.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Label Engraven instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom-ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

The LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY being set apart for the JOINT BENEFIT of the TRIO SISTERS FORD, Marian, Ada, and Flora,

THE GRACEFUL DANSEUSES,

Mr. STEBBING and his two Wonderful Sons FRANK and JOHNNY will give their inimitable performances for THIS NIGHT ONLY. Come and see the great

INDIAN WAR DANCE.
EVERYTHING NEW TO-NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE,
JAPANESE.

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,
LAST APPEARANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

Doors open at 8. Performance precisely at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

HELLER'S WONDERS.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAST NIGHT IN BOMBAY
OF
ROBERT HELLER.

LAST NIGHT IN BOMBAY
OF
Miss HAYDEE HELLER.

LAST NIGHT OF HELLER'S WONDERS.
LAST NIGHT OF HELLER'S PIANO.
LAST NIGHT OF THE VISION WONDER.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Seats secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.
Rs. 4; Rs. 2; Rs. 1.

THE FRIENDS of A. P. PATTON, who was lately in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, are anxious to hear from him, and he is requested to communicate with Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD at 4 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 30th Nov., at No. 2 Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle, to elect new Members and to receive a Report upon present Proceedings. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, from parties willing to undertake the excavation of certain alleged Treasure Buried in the Assistant Apothecary's Quarters at the House of Correction.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P. D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Cirqular Glass-front, and in good order, suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business:—

1. Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.
2. Government Resolution No. 148 C. W., on the subject of Night Soil Depôt at Back Bunder.
3. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,261, stating that he will apply for a grant of Rs. 1,200 for the complete sewerage of the Vehar main from the Night Soil Pipe at Carnac Bunder.
4. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,268, asking the sanction of the Justices to enter into a lease with the military authorities on the payment of Rs. 150 per annum, for the use of the portion of the land at Bandora which they require for a Rifle Range and Exercising Ground.
5. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,281, asking the sanction of the Bench to the payment of Rs. 1,264-8-0 being the balance due for the printing of Major Tulloch's Report, and Memo. No. 6,100, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith and Fleming and Co. about the expenditure incurred thereon.
6. Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6, 70, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Terry, offering Rs. 2,000 for the old Grounds as it now stands.
7. Government Resolution No. 4,339 on the subject of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

C. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November 1872.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, 1 atakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN "TOBACCOS," of "El Dorado" and "Mil-Rido" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in 6-lb. tin canisters, per lb. Box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reduction to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AT EIGHT ANNAS
TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 en argel, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket-book), 20 (same) 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 36 int., of

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1873.

(*Booked at* 10 *annas to the Shilling.*)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS:—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New pattern B-L House Pistols.
Do. B-L Seven-shot Revolvers.
Do. New B-L patent Derringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L
Cartridges to fit the above.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THROSTLE SPINNING.

ASHWORTH'S PATENT BOLSTER and DRAG SHELL. Sole Makers, Messrs. EVAN LEIGH, SON and Co., Linn.

25 per cent. extra production and superior Yarn.
The present Frames can be altered.
For Prices of alteration or new Frames apply to the Agents,
Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
20, Sassoon's Building, Bombay.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Rs. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding ½ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ½ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C., who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country at a rate commencing with 3s. (three shillings) per ½ cubic foot.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,
A FRESH STOCK OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs.	As.
CIGARS,	No. 1 ..... Per 1,000	90	0
Do.	,, 2 ..... ,, ,,	60	0
CHEROOTS,	,, 2 Cavite ..... ,,	70	0
CIGARS,	,, 2 do. ..... ,, ,,	70	0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG, having secured the co-operation of Agents in the Tobacco Districts of established experience in this particular branch, has much pleasure in offering the following Musters, which for quality, price, &c., he submits as unequalled:—

			Rs.	As.
DAWSON'S MUSTER,	No. 1,	per 1,000	15	0
Do. do.	PRIME	,,	18	0
Do. do.	*selected*	,,	21	0
THOMPSON'S do.	PRIME	,,	18	0
Do. do.	*selected*	,,	24	0
Do. do.	No. 1	,,	13	0
HAVANNA SHAPE,		,,	16	0
NOBLE'S do.	PRIME	,,	16	0
BREAKFAST do.	do.	,,	12	0
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster,	*specially prepared for J. NEUBERG only*	...	24	0
Do. No. 2	do. do.	..	18	0
BLUCHER, No. 1	do. do.	..	16	0
Do. No. 2	do. do.	..	14	0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 ..... Per 1,000	25	0
No. 2 ..... ,, ,,	20	0
No. 3 ..... ,, ,,	15	0
MANILLA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	18	0

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs.	As.
"INDIANA" CIGARS,	per Box of 250	6	0
Do. do.	per 1,000	22	0
"LIONS" CHEROOTS,	per Box of 250	5	0
Do. do.	per 1,000	18	0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Rs.	As.
BABINGTON LUNKAS ..... Per 1,000	15	0
BURMAH ..... ,, ,,	13	0
SEDANS ..... ,, ,,	18	0
HAVANNA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	20	0
LEISURE HOURS ..... ,, ,,	18	0
HALF HOURS ..... ,, ,,	16	0
OFFICE ..... ,, ,,	12	0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIA CIGARS.

	Per Box	Rs. As. Per 1,000
HABANOS, in Boxes of 250 .... Rs.	5 0	18 0
BIJOUX do. do.	5 0	18 0
REGALIAS do. do.	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS do. do.	4 8	16 0
NONPAREILS do. 500	6 0	11 0

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

	Rs.	As.
BIRD'S EYE ..... in ½ lb. Tins, per Tin	0	12
CUT CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,, ,,	0	12
SMOKING MIXTURE ..... ,, ,, ,,	0	12
LATAKIA ..... ,, ,, ,,	0	12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE ..... ,, ,, ,,	0	12

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S VIRGINIA SHAG..... Per ½ lb. Tin, Rs. 3-0.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs.	As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ... per lb.	3	8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH	2	8
Ditto ditto, AROMATIC FIVER ... ,, ,,	2	0
CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	1	8
HONEY DEW ..... ,, ,,	1	8

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

S. ROSE & CO.,

No. 10, MEADOW STREET,

(IN THE PREMISES, LATE, "CHINESE GOODS DEPOSITORY,")

IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co.'s London Agency is No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, under whose auspices the Firm is established.

S. ROSE and Co. invite attention to their Illustrated Catalogues, compiled specially for the Western Presidency.

S. ROSE and Co. would respectfully urge special attention to the Cash Prices quoted for articles set forth in their Catalogues.

S. ROSE and Co. would direct particular notice to three of the most novel inventions of the day (for which they are sole Agents in Bombay) namely:—

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

S. ROSE and Co. are sole Agents for the newly improved TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. For particulars of this indispensable requisite (the latest) to every Correspondent's desk, where economy and facility of despatch is desired, See S. ROSE and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue now in circulation.

N.B.—Supplies of this article can only be obtained at S. ROSE and Co.'s.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

S. ROSE & Co. are also the only Agents in this Presidency for the newly invented Pianoforte called the LA PIANETTA FAVORITA, a novel instrument, costing only 25 Guineas, made ex resso to meet the requirements of Planters, up-country and throughout India generally, fully described in their Illustrated Catalogue.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA"

Is in the Table form, of excellent tone, and with a first-rate action.

Dimension.—Length, 3 feet 4 inches; Width, 3 feet 1 inch; and Depth, 11 inches.

NOTICE—The above four Articles are for the present, *Specialities* of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, not obtainable elsewhere, except, and at, their London Agency, No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

S. ROSE and Co.'s Manager and Assistants are of twenty years' standing in their occupations in India, and have now resumed business in Bombay under the present name.

S. ROSE and Co. are issuing their first two Catalogues, in which they have made important reductions in prices, FOR CASH ONLY.

S. ROSE and Co. import direct through their London Agency numerous Articles essentially useful, ornamental, and artistic.

PATENT PERPETUAL AND PORTABLE TABLE FOUNTAINS.

THE PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne, or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continuous jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE and Co. are now the only importers in Bombay of this truly perfect Pianoforte, and by special arrangements effected in London through their Agency they will receive direct from the original and only makers a monthly consignment of these superb instruments; the Sympathetic Grand Square of 7 Octaves can be obtained of S. ROSE and Co. with every additional improvement for the sum of Rs. 725 net cash; being a reduction of Rs. 100 from the enhanced price, which is 20 per cent. rise in European labour.

INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES BY

COLLARD, BROADWOOD AND KIRKMAN,

AND BY SEVERAL OTHER

EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Broadwood, and other makers, Rs. 220, 260, 300 to 650.

GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard, Rs. 675, 750, to 900.

S. ROSE and Co. are also offering a large invoice of very highly finished MUSICAL BOXES, from a first-rate maker in the Canton St. Croix, Switzerland, varying from 4 to 12 tunes, at prices from Rs. 75 to Rs. 350, some admirably adapted for Presents, being elaborately finished, and with novel additions to the music, imitative of the Harp and Zither, Chinese Bells, and Figures, moving, &c., &c., worthy of attention of Chiefs and Noblemen.

FIRST CLASS SPORTING GUNS & SPORT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and there is no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shares which paid up.	Nominal value of shares.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
.....	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
Cowasjee Ba...k	...	all	35 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Ba...y	...	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
the books.	...	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
...ue said	100	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
10,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	260
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	163
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	19-5 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	23
.....	£20	19-17 6	do.	Do New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	17-10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	91-10 0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,175
.....	£25	20-5 0	do.	Do New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	12p. 57	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	122
750	2,000	2,000	81p.a.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

157	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	300
100	500	all	100 p.c.	Albert king Co.	350
250	5,000	75	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	220
150	14,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,845
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	920
100	500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	900	all	200 p.	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	500	all	500 p.	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,000	80 p.	Framjee Cowasji Press	980
200	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co.	225
20	6,000	6,000	228 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,125	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	480
200	1,000	500	125 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	695
125	250	250	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	...	...	Simson's Press Co.	210
50	500	250	100 p.	Scindia Press Co.	525
150	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timmevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	500	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

405	2,500	1,500	150 p.	Albert Mills Co.	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50 p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
2,500	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	1,370
1,000	2,500	all	200 p.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manekji Petit's	1,020
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	940
800	2,500	all	100 p.	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,500	80 p.c.	Royal	2,600
500	1,000	500	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,000	1,500	100 p.	Bombay Bibman Trading Corporation	1,275
53,000	60	all	12p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	45 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 xd.
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	400
2,000	250	all		Vegetable Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	17	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 15/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 180 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 200 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and a-half per cent.	103½ to 110½
Four & half per cent.	101½ to 102½
Four per cent.	81½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
6 years' Debenture Loans	... 100½
10 years' do. do.	... 100
7 years do. do.	... 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (1 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan Debentures (fr. 147) per Bond	120.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods is dull and steady, with prices having an upward tendency. Prints hidden are firm, and as the stocks of 40 inch 6 lbs., 7 lbs., 8 lbs., 9 lbs., 10 lbs., 54 inch 14 lbs., 15 lbs., 16 lbs., 17 lbs., 18 lbs., and 60 inch Mills (G. E.) and Bright (B. Chunnie) in their hands are small, they appear to be sure to obtain rates in them without a further advance in prices. The following are the rates :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 0	to Rs. 4 4 0
,,	50 ,,	39 ,,	6½ ,,	,, 4 8 0	to ,, 4 9 0
,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 12 0	to ,, 4 13 0
,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	,, 5 5 0	to ,, 5 10 0
,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,, 5 8 0	to ,, 5 10 0
,,	50 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,, 6 2 0	to ,, 6 4 0
,,	50 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,, 6 9 0	to ,, 6 10 0
,, Mapollams	32 ,,	21 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2 6	to ,, 2 3 0
,,	50 ,,	24 ,,	5½ ,,	,, 3 11 6	to ,, 3 11 9
,,	60 ,,	21 ,,	6½ ,,	,, 4 3 6	to ,, 4 10 0
,, Jaconets	40 ,,	39 ,,	2½ ,,	,, 1 13 0	...
,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	3½ ,,	,, 2 1 6	to ,, 2 2 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,700	pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 6
500	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 ,,	,, 4 13 0
1,000	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 9 0
500	,, ,,	,, (fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 11 0
500	,, ,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8 ,,	,, 5 10 0
1,000	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 4½ ,,	,, 3 2 0
1,000	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8 ,,	,, 3 5 0
1,000	pieces Orange Prints	24 in.	28 yds.		Rs. 3 5 6
1,000	,, P. O. P. White	,,	24 ,,	28 ,,	,, 4 4 6
500	,, ,,	,,	24 ,,	28 ,,	,, 4 5 6
300	,, White Groun	1 ,,	33 ,,	28 ,,	,, 5 1 6
300	,, ,,	,,	33 ,,	28 ,,	,, 5 3 0
500	,, Turkey Red Jaconets	40 ,,	39 ,,		,, 4 4 0
450	pairs White Dhoties	44 ,,	70 ,,		,, 2 4 0
600	,, ,,	38 ,,	63 ,,		,, 1 7 0
400	,, ,,	32 ,,	56 ,,		,, 1 5 0
400	,, ,,	34 ,,	7 ,,		,, 1 8 0
400	,, ,,	36 ,,	8 ,,		,, 1 12 6

COTTON.

The following purchases are reported :—

50 candies	Old Bhownuggur	Rs. 214		per candy.
50 ,,	,, ,,	,, 209	to 213	,,
25 ,,	,, ,,	,, 212		,,
100 ,,	,, Dholleras	,, 206	to 207	,,
50 ,,	,, Khandeish	,, 205		,,

Below we give our closing quotations :—

Old	Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 207 to Rs. 214
,,	Compta and Vingorla	,, 208 to ,, 214
,,	Dholleras and Sawginned	,, 226
New	Oomrawuttee	,, 228
,,	Akote	,, 232
,,	Dholleras and Bhownuggur	,, 222
,,	Ringnaghaut	,, 265

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd November 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,861	0	0
Merchandize	53,425	0	0
Electric Telegraph	491	0	0
Total Rs.	96,777	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1871.
Open 316½ Miles.

Coaching	42,765	0	0
Merchandize	70,913	0	0
Electric Telegraph	416	0	0
Total	Rs. 1,14,094	0	0
Decrease	17,317	0	0

CALCUTTA.—23RD NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—
—In Government Securities :—
4 per cents., at from Rs. 101-2 to 101-6.
4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 103 to 103-4.
5 per cents., at Rs. 103-4 to 103-6.
—In shares :—
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 290 per £20.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers			
Venice		£2 15s.	Jan. & Apl.
Trieste		£2 12s. to £2 15s.	
Liverpool		£3 to £3 2s. 6d.	
Havre		£4 2s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 17s. 6d.	
	Steamer Cotton	3s. Rs. 6 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 23 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	General Havelock	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The Steamer Pearl, Morrison, for Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
22	Ethiopia (s)	Starratt	Aryab, Nov. 20.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 400 cases kerosine oil, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co. ; 12 barrels zinc sheets, Khimjee Jeeva.

FROM LONDON.

Ainwick Castle, 32 cases matches, Dorabjee Bejonjee and Co. ; 4 cases matches, Pallonjee Framjee ; 5 cases matches, Mahomed Abdoolally.

Kingdom of Fife, 20 cases cognac, and 20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Birkley, 6 cases portwine, Remedios Brothers.

Mars, 24 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Africa (s), 4 cases plate glass, J. H. Littlewood.

Ægean (s), 1 case spectacles, Mahomed Futta.

DAILY EXPORTS —27TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 76 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Moo'chund ; 56 bales cotton, Panachund Jeware ; 40 bales cotton, Khatow Nathoo.

Khedive (s), 20 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee ; 40 bales wool, Purshum Kessowjee ; 60 bales wool, Ramdass Nuthoo ; 22 bales wool, Dewjee Canjee ; 40 bales cotton, Dewjee Canjee ; 55 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass ; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 17 packages hides, Shariff Sallimahomed and Co. ; 100 bundles hides, Sukoorbhoy Woomanjee ; 35 cases gum, Rahmoobhoy Mahomed ; 11 packages and 324 pieces E. tech, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 66 cases olibanum, Ruzuballi Alliruza.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 4 bales hides, G. Sizgand Co. ; 10 bales coir yarn, and 123 bundles coir rope, Bouneville and Sibille ; 15 bags gingelly seed, Planque Vinay and Co.

Khedive (s), 93 bales wool, and 2 cases coffee, A. Tait.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s), 2 cases cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 27 cwts. sandal wood, and 32 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 11 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 79 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Wood, Captain, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Croft, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Agra.

Smith, Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Richardson, Sub Lieutenant, 40th Foot, to join, to Lucknow.

Creswell, Lieutenant, Bengal R. E., on duty, to Roorkee.

Kittoe, Lieutenant, 109th Light Infantry, on duty, to Jhansie.

Jackson, Ensign, Quarter Master General's Department, to join, to Poona.

Russell, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

Tiverton, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Billett, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

L'Estrange, Major, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, on duty, to Bangalore.

Beaven, Captain, Bengal Revenue Survey, to join, to Baitool.

Pitt, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Barrackpore.

Browne, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Simpson, Major and Paymaster, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.

Cordeiro, Assistant Apothecary, General, on duty to Deesa.

Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Belgaum.

Anderson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolhapore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 20th November, 1872.

The Officers Commanding R. A. will be good enough to detail a battery to be in readiness to parade at the Railway station in full dress for the purpose of firing a salute of 19 guns, on the arrival of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.

A guard from a British regiment, consisting of one complete company, with a proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with band and regimental colour, will also parade in full dress at the Railway station for the purpose of receiving Her Highness.

The day and hour at which the above mentioned troops are to attend at the station will be intimated hereafter.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, from this date until further orders, the Brigades will be composed as detailed in Circular G. O. dated Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd November 1872, para 6.

The three Infantry Brigades under their respective Brigades to be out to-morrow at 6 A. M. in different parts of the parade ground to practice ordinary and useful movement (marching past not required.)

The extension of Battalions from Line to be practised, half the Battalion "Skirmishing" by alternate companies, remainder "Supports," with as little bugling as possible.

Batteries of Artillery are posted to Brigades from Thursday next, inclusive, as follows :—

Cavalry Brigade, 2 Guns, F-19 R. A.
1st Infantry Brigade, 4 Guns, F-19 R. A.
2nd Infantry Brigade, F-18 Royal Artillery.
3rd Infantry Brigade, F-18 Royal Artillery.

Batteries not to join their Brigade, Cavalry excepted, on Thursday until daylight, marching together from Camp.

In accordance with para 7 of Circular G. O. 22nd instant, the troops will move out to Hurrapsir on Thursday morning, the 28th instant.

The European Infantry are to be encamped till the afternoon in tents provided near Hurrapsir.

Particular attention is called to the shortening of words of command by Brigadiers and Commanding Officers of Infantry, long cautions to be avoided as much as possible, and quick words of command given.

All Brigadiers and Commanding Officers to be kept off duties during the Camp of Exercise, but they may be employed during the days when the troops are idle.

The General Parade Ground to be given over for the use of the Infantry to-morrow morning.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Nov. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Dec. 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Dec. 2	Monday	Dec. 24
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 17		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.	At 3 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Dec. 3	Tuesday ..... Jan. 1
,, ... ,, 17	1873
,, ... Dec. 31	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON
At 3 P.M.
Saturday ..... Dec. 14

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4	0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THEACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GUTHRIE—November 22nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon Guthrie, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARTYR—November 17th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Martyr, 5th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

NEWMAN—November 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of B. Newman, of a daughter.

ORTON—November 13th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain, of a son.

RALPH—November 22nd, at No. 46, Elliott Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. Ralph, B. P. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

INGRAM—SKINNER—November 21st, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. D. Jones, M. A., Chaplain, Thomas Leigh Ingram, of the Middle Temple, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Lieutenant-Governor Ingram, deceased, to Victoria Helen Georgina, only child of the late George Skinner, Esq., and great-grand-daughter of the late Colonel Skinner, C. B., Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse.)

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—November 22nd, at 41, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Thomas Herbert Hunter, son of John Anderson, M. D., aged 7 months.

FRERICKS—November 20th, at Vellore, Louisa Arabella, the beloved wife of A. G. Frericks and daughter of the late John Braybrook, Surveyor General of Ceylon.

GORMAN—November 19th, at Calcutta, Caroline Jane, the beloved daughter of M. and Mrs. J. H. Gorman, of Kidderpore, aged 17 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

HEATH—November 15th, at Rangoon, Catherine, the beloved wife of Joseph Heath.

STEVENSON—November 18th, at his residence, Tranquebar, Major Edward Floyd Stevenson, late 46th Regiment Madras Infantry, aged 56.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, of the *Friend of India*, passed through Bombay with the last mail from home, remaining here for only a single day, as he required to hurry on to Calcutta in order to take charge of his paper. An address by the natives of Bengal was to have been presented to Mr. Routledge, the retiring Editor, on Saturday last, but the English Calcutta papers of Monday do not give any report of the proceedings, and though perhaps the *Indian Mirror* may do so, our copy of that paper did not reach us yesterday. It is certain that the *Friend of India* does not to-day occupy that influential position which it did when Dr. Smith left this country about two years ago, but its decadence has not altogether been the fault of the retiring editor; that had commenced before he was installed into the Editorial chair, it has in part been caused by circumstances over which nobody in particular has any control, and we shall be curious to see how far Dr. Smith will be able to re-occupy the ground which the *Friend* has lost during his absence.

In these days of railways and marine telegraphs, and of intelligence coming in from all ends of the earth, the weekly newspaper occupies a very different position from what it did some years ago. Strictly speaking as a paper for conveying news it is nowhere in the race. This was perceived at an early period by Mr. Cooke, the projector, Editor and half proprietor of the *Saturday Review*. When he started that journal he made no attempt to present its readers with an epitome of the news of the week, as the *Examiner* and *Spectator* then did, but depended entirely for the success of the new weekly upon clever pungent articles. We cannot say we are among the admirers of the result, for we most usually rise from a perusal of the *Saturday* with a kind of feeling as if we had been in bad part company from which nothing was to be gained; but commercially that paper has been a great success, and when Mr. Cooke died in 1860 he left £60,000, all of which had been made by it. But lest any of our readers should, on hearing this, immediately think of starting a new paper, we may as well mention that he had been lamentably unsuccessful in several speculations of the kind before he made a hit in the *Saturday Review*, and even there it is questionable if he could have succeeded had he not been backed up by the wealth of Mr. Bensford Hope. When Mr. Marshman started and conducted the *Friend of India* many years ago weekly papers were organs for conveying information, and by his relations with Government officers he did obtain valuable information which had not before been made public. So did his successor, Mr. Townsend, who is now one of the Editors of the London *Spectator*; and so also did Dr. George Smith. But in late years information of importance cannot be kept for a weekly paper. Subject follows subject with so great rapidity that it often happens that what would be regarded with interest at the commencement of a week will hardly be looked at when the week ends, unless it be presented in some alluring interesting manner. The starting of the *Pioneer* was a great blow to the Serampore paper. We do not know that it caused the *Friend* to lose a single subscriber, but it, so to speak, took a great deal of wind out of its sails, injured its influence, and affected its increase. The Allahabad daily has afforded the services an opportunity of at once airing their facts and opinions, without waiting for the issue of a weekly journal. Then it must be borne in mind that about a year and a half ago a new and able high class weekly journal commenced publication at Calcutta. The *Indian Observer*, as it is called, has the reputation of being the organ of the Bengal Civil Service, and though its articles are very unequal, many of them are very able and are written by men imbued with the spirit of modern thought. Its paper and typography are of a very superior kind, and though we do not know whether or not it is, in a commercial sense, an assured success, yet we are inclined to think it is so from its advertisements, and its subscription list is a pretty large one. Thus the *Friend of India* has a formidable competitor on its own ground, not to speak of the *Pioneer*, or of the Bombay papers, or of the fact that everyone, now-a-days, likes to have a daily paper. These are formidable weights for Dr. Smith in the race which he has now to run, but we trust he may succeed in restoring and keeping up the ancient reputation and influence of the *Friend of India*.

BOMBAY is destined to rise and Calcutta to fall. This sounds a proud and vain boast, and looks as if it were uttered as a crow over the chief city of Hindoostan. We wish the merchant and the shopkeeper of the City of Palaces no harm, while we desire the welfare and advancement of our own city and her inhabitants, and in the interests of India we proclaim that Bombay is virtually the capital. The geographical position of the Western Presidency is in favour of her speedy progress, and a combination of circumstances force us at once to grapple with the question, which for the past ten years has been daily placed before an intelligent public. It will not require lengthened argument to obtain the favourable verdict of those who have to deal with this matter, and others who are opposed to the idea will probably be conciliated through necessity when they find that it will be impossible to maintain Calcutta as the seat of Government, on viewing the question in its political, commercial, and financial bearings. Inverting somewhat the arrangements of the chief points of the discussion, we are bound to recognize the enormous cost to the State, and the heavy taxation necessary to enable us to rule this land from the banks of the Hooghly. Calcutta lies far removed from the important provinces and rich parts of Bengal, and is not the metropolitan seat of residence of the Nawabs and Princes of India. It is now out of date on account of its port rapidly going down, while Bombay harbour daily secures more trade, is nearer England, and Bombay itself has risen to be one of the first cities in the world.

At one time Bombay suffered by comparison, as want of docks, quays, and landing arrangements condemned it as a place ill-suited for the resort of shipping, when regarded beside the superior advantages which Calcutta then possessed. This has all altered; and when Bombay adds to its docks and bunders, which have recently been built, a long and strongly constructed sea pier which shall run out into deep water, then all controversy will cease, and we shall hear a proclamation from the Supreme Government making this city the capital of the British dominions in the East. Chowringhee has had her day, and Fort William must bow to that up and down system of the world. That raises and casts down cities and people by turns, and after certain periods of prosperity. It was the pretty villa, the handsome quay, the temples, public buildings and famous Garden Reach of the new port of Calcutta which put people in love with the celebrated "Black Town," which for filth and narrow streets was and is a disgrace to civilization. Bombay has risen like Venus from the sea, fresh, new, and fair; and Frere Town, our new and imposing noble edifices, and our giant trade giving life and animation to our streets and bunders, place her before the world as one of the grandest cities of the British dependencies.

All parts of India are now accessible from Bombay. We have a railway to Calcutta and Madras, and others passing into our richest fields, while water communication by the sea from Kurrachee to Calcutta makes our position safe for receiving supplies or munitions of war when the land way might be blocked up by interior commotion. Establish the seat of Government at Bombay or Poona, and the shameful waste of public money on the annual Simla folly will cease. That yearly exodus has cost the ryot a nice sum. The carriage of the Governor-General, his enormous staff, and ponderous office records from Calcutta to Simla has been a waste of public money and, time that cannot be justified upon any grounds. Poona would make an excellent centre for the whole of India, and with Mahableshwur as a hill station for the hot weather instead of Simla, the expense of moving the staff, servants, baggage and office records would comparatively be nothing. Old Bengal Civilians naturally object to the partial dismemberment of their Presidency, but if our system of Government can be remodelled in even that one great feature of sound legislation, which recognises economy as a first principle when dealing with the revenues of a conquered land, enough will have been shown to induce Lord Northbrook to issue the necessary fiat for the removal of his Council and the official records from Calcutta to Bombay.

One of the chief reasons which induces those interested in this question to recommend Bombay, is that the powerful States which we have to watch are nearer Bombay than Calcutta. To commence; the Dominions of the Nizam are many hundreds of miles nearer us than to the senior sister Presidency. Again, the whole of the Madras Presidency is nearer and more easy of approach by railway and sea than Calcutta. The important provinces and towns of Central India, with the dangerous and restless population which such contain, are far more capable of government from this side of India than from the eastern border, which is further off. If we glance again northward, we have Holkar's country, Sirolee, Oodeypore and Jhansie. Looking to the west, we have Sind, Baroda, Kattywar and Cutch; all of them require the watchful eye of an ever vigilant Government. We might mention many other localities, and run our eye up to

York alone, and business is sadly interfered with. The disease is very troublesome, incapacitates the horse from work, and requires him to be kept indoors and well nourished. It is happy for the horse not to have developed this distressing malady while the "lowering treatment" was fashionable. We now feed where we used to starve, and a generous diet supplies the place of the water gruel and the hot foot baths of our forefathers. I think I mentioned that some weeks ago a sort of foot and mouth disease had attacked some of the race-horses at Newmarket, and that Cantiniere especially had suffered from it.

Hunting in earnest commences this week. Her Majesty's buck-hounds commenced the season last Tuesday at Slough, and an Indian celebrity, Sir Erskine Perry, formed one of a large field, despite his advanced years "going like a bird." A motley but large group assembled round the master Lord Cork, the Queen's *Grand Veneur*, who looks equally at home whether riding at the head of the Royal procession as it wends its way up the Ascot race-course on a cup-day, or leading the field which meet to do him honour and the splendid pack of which he is the master. This was the first day the pack have had under Goodall, formerly huntsman to Mr. Tailby, who assumed the horn at Harry King's death, to whom with his experience over that big Leicestershire country, he should prove a worthy successor. He, as well as his two whips, were capitally mounted. The deer, who has been so long at the game that he knows every inch of the country, on being uncarted, made at once for the piece of water known as Two-mile-brook, from which he was hustled by a couple of Eton boys in a boat. He then went through Stokes-woods to Farnham, through Burnham beeches at a good pace, and back again to the brook, in which he took a second cold bath. The run lasted about an hour and a half, but was a very unsatisfactory one, owing to the repeated checks and the fact of his having run in a ring. The country rode very deep, the fences were blind, and empty saddles were the order of the day. Tame work this in comparison with a day with the wild deer on the plains of Exmoor and amid the grand mountain scenery of the border land between Somerset and North Devon. Mr. John Coupland has his first meet with the Quorn at Kirby Gate on Monday, where there will be a grand muster of really good men and I trust a good fox.

Before commencing on horse racing I must refer to a very exciting railway train race for life which came off on Tuesday afternoon over the Cornwall Railway course. On the line from Bonnagalou to Par there is a tolerably steep incline, and the driver of a mineral train on this line became unable, from want of break-power, to control his train. Down the incline it rushed at a speed increasing at every turn of the wheels, and just then up came the mail train from the opposite direction and on the same line. A repetition of the late awful catastrophe at Kirtlebridge seemed imminent; but there was as much as a mile between the two trains, when the driver of the passenger-train, perceiving his danger, reversed his engine from full speed. The passengers at once looked out and saw the drama in which they were passive actors, and their excitement may be readily imagined, as with the mineral train rushing nearer and nearer, their own train was brought gradually to a standstill and then commenced to go astern. The mineral train had a great deal the best of the start, in fact, had a flying start, was on a high speed, constantly increasing, and with all the mail-train driver could do, he had a hard task to keep in front of it. It was a neck-and-neck affair, for as they reached the bottom of the incline at Par, he and his precious freight of lives were just twenty yards in front. Once on the level he had the foot of the runaway, but for the presence of mind of the driver, the usual course would have followed and the Kirtlebridge disaster eclipsed. Who is responsible for the impotence of the mineral train? It is not often that the little excitements provided for the gratification of railway travellers end so bloodlessly as this. It is a thousand pities that the Albert Medal cannot be bestowed on saviours of life on land as well as at sea.

Comparatively few of the visitors to Newmarket during the Houghton week will look back with pleasurable feelings to that meeting. The results of the different races were in the aggregate so much adverse to the body of backers, great and small, that many of the ready-money fraternity collapsed utterly before the conclusion of the meeting, and many of the heavy brigade had to ask for time on settlement day. The two-year old form has been more than ever complicated by the in and out running of the week, and we are left as much as ever in the dark as to where to make a definite selection with good show of success, for next year's Derby. The German bred colt Hochstapler is the only one of the two-year olds of note whose credentials have not been submitted to the test of a public trial, but as he is reported to be 14 lbs. better than Amalie von Eichfeld, his stable companion, he must be a very clever colt. Unfortunately the British Lion was cast in his box and risked his loins, but I expect after a long rest to see him come round again. My other selection Chandos has left for Lincoln, where he or Merlin should win the Blankney Nursery, in which he carries the top weight. Mr. Merry in Doncaster has a Derby candidate sure to improve with time and above the average. In addition to these four if we add Kaiser, Montargis, Paladin, Andred, Gang Forward, Somerset, and the Leopard, we have the eleven from which, so far as we can at present judge, the winner must come. Unfortunately Mr. Lefevre omitted to engage his game Flagelot who, on the strength of public performance, should make up the dozen, and the last should be first. I have omitted Surinam from the list, as it must be evident, after the two signal defeats he received in the Criterion and the Glasgow Stakes, that on no just ground of reasoning can he be classed amongst the best of his year. Like Cremorne, Kaiser failed to win the severe Criterion. Last year the Derby winner had to succumb to Prince Charlie and Suncham, the severity of the course, the long grass, and the deep ground making the extreme penalty he carried too much for horseflesh to accomplish. And so with Kaiser, who has decidedly shown himself by a trifle the best of his year, though the great slashing Gang Forward, who is sure to ripen with time, will tread his heels off. At present between the latter and Andred there is but half a length difference. The defeat of Paladin on Friday, by a moderate animal like the attack filly, engendered hostility against Lord Falmouth's colt, but, in reality, it amounted to nothing but wrong orders on the part of the trainer, or mistaken riding on the part of French, who seldom or never is wrong; the two walked, then very slowly cantered, when all of a sudden a couple of hundred yards from home the filly shot out and Paladin could not be set going in time to get on terms with her. There is so much of the luck of racing about the Cambridgeshire that the best calculations may easily be shattered, and there are few of the chief events of the year in which the "glorious uncertainty" more generally manifests itself. Mr. Redcliff is so impressed that the running of Salvanos and Playfair is incorrect, that he offered to run the Cambridgeshire winner any day during the meeting at level weights for £1,000 a side, the jockeys of each not to scale less than 21 lbs. heavier than the weights apportioned in the original handicap, whereby the services of men would have been secured instead of "dolls." Certain sporting writers are still hammering away at the alleged deterioration of our thoroughbreds, and make much capital on the match between Hambletonian and Diamond, who ran four miles after cruel punishment in "about 8 minutes:" then they think to bolster up their case by vaunting Harry Bassett's gallop of 4 miles with 7 stone 10 lbs. up in 7m. 33½s., forgetting that we in these supposed degenerate days run to Beacon course, which is nearly a quarter of a mile further—the last mile all up hill—in 8 minutes, when there is any attempt to make a pace. Monarchist, who beat Harry Bassett at Saratoga, could, it is believed, run a mile in 1m. 42s. or 1m. 43s., but we have plenty of two-year old capable of performing that feat. These carpers forget that the Lamb, a horse quite useless on the flat, ran the Grand National course, which is nearly five miles long, part of it through ploughed land, and with thirty-seven obstacles in the way, which I particularized in my letter describing that race last March, carrying 11 stone 5lbs. in 10 minutes. Unless a race is run at the topmost speed from start to finish time as a test is worthless. There were only two runners in the usually well filled Severn Bank Stakes Steeplechase at Worcester and Chimney Sweep and last of the Novelists, after frequent refusals and a slow pottering race reached the race-course on good terms, and from the final set of hurdles raced home every yard of it, first one having the advantage, then the other, and the brilliancy of the finish wiped out the first part of the race and so deflated a blind cab horse that he bolted with his cab into the swollen turgid waters of the Severn and committed suicide. Next week I shall have Lincoln to report on, and I trust to have Chandos amongst my list of winners.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—*The Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the pure elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT OF THE *TIMES*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We often complain that people in England are so ignorant about Indian affairs. And no wonder, if we may judge from the following specimen from the pen of "our own correspondent" of the *London Times*. The letter is dated "Calcutta, 27th September," "I wish now to draw the attention of your readers to one dispute which has been reopened by the adjournment of the operation of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the 1st of September 1872 to January 1, 1873. The new Code took away some of the old privileges of Europeans. A magistrate, for instance, can, under the old Code (still in use) send a native gentleman, however respectable, to prison with hard labour, for three months, and without appeal or the option of a fine, but cannot send a European loafer for more than a month, and this with the option of a fine. This intolerable law has been amended, but now that the action of the Code has been suspended, a class of Europeans are striving might and main to have the old law re-enacted." There is no need to call attention to the insinuation that the native whom a magistrate punishes is always a "respectable gentleman," but the European is always a "loafer." Can any of your readers inform me where is the intolerable law to which the correspondent refers? The gentleman is surely unfit to be Calcutta correspondent to the leading newspaper in England. ETCETERA.

ON THE ABUSES OF NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a crying evil in Bombay that correspondents of some of your contemporaries can annoy with perfect impunity any one they like. For instance, let a wealthy, influential, and intelligent gentleman be appointed to a seat in Council, and you will see that some one or another will be sure to come forward to vent his spite against him through the medium of a newspaper. He will say—"What if he be wealthy, &c., is he educated?" In the same manner let an energetic, bustling man, in every way fitted for the post, be nominated Secretary to an Institution or member of a Committee, and you will forthwith see a long correspondence criticizing his appointment, and in the absence of any other shortcoming, calling him either superannuated if he be a little advanced in years, or a mere schoolboy if he be a little too young; and so it is in almost every case. Now this should be put a stop to. It is the duty of the editor of every respectable journal before admitting a correspondence into its columns to submit it to the closest scrutiny, and if it be found calculated to injure the feelings of any one, instead of giving undue prominence, to consign it to that common receptacle of all rejected communications, the WASTE PAPER BASKET.

Khetwady, 15th Nov.

NATIVE COSTUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with pleasure the letter of "Englishman" in to-day's paper. Like him I was astonished and irritated to see the variety of every-day costumes in which our native brethren had the imprudence to present themselves before their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor. The rules as to the dress of Europeans are carried out stringently and rightly so, but, probably from ignorance on the part of the aide-de-camp, natives appear to be allowed to attend levees attired each according to his own peculiar taste. I have on some occasions seen natives make their bow to His Excellency dressed in clothes they would not dare to wear at their own caste entertainments.

Another point is that lovees appear to be open to all. I have hitherto thought that none but gentlemen (European or native) could be admitted to these ceremonials, but on Friday last I found myself rubbing shoulders with men who were neither natives nor any other kind of nobility, and with some amusement I heard of a native, a clerk on a small salary, saying as he came out from the presence of Her Majesty's representative, "Did you see what a specially low bow the Lord Sahib made to me? very good of his Lordship!"

November 22nd. CONSERVATIVE.

THE SCOURGE OF INDIA: A NEW THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cholera (alluded to by the above title) appears year after year. The cause from which it arises, its mode of travelling, its very nature, is still a mystery, and little or no advance appears to have been made even in its treatment, and so it will remain until the creation of this dire scourge is found out, as also the manner in which contagion or infection is transmitted.

It is not known which of the vitals of man takes the disease. Whether the lungs with the air, the bowels with food or drink, or whether it is communicated by inoculation from the fly. I am merely a thinking man, who has seen a great deal of this and other diseases in India, during a sojourn of nearly 36 years, and I want to draw the attention of clever scientific men to the subject, with the hope that what I may be able to say may in some way assist them in finding out the secret of this disease. That the secret can be found out I feel assured, if only really clever medical men will give their minds to it.

When a young man, I read in a standard Veterinary work on the horse that glanders was contagious, but that it must also be infectious, as instances had been known of horses out at grass in numbers in the vicinity of each other, though separated by fences and a road or broad lane, having caught it, one distinct batch from another, and it was supposed that one or more affected horses of one batch snorting at each other blew minute particles of matter into air, which settled in the nostrils or corners of the eyes of horses in the other batch, and thus infected them with glanders or farcy.

About the time I read the above, a fly one day went up my nose. I blew it out instantly, but it left a horrid stench in my nostril. I then picked up the fly and smelt it, and found that it must have previously alighted on some filth, with which its legs and proboscis were covered, and it at once struck me that glanders and all other virulent contagious diseases must be conveyed by flies which had first settled on some foul discharge, gleet, festering sore, or filthy excrement, and *not* by minute particles in the air.

Have you ever seen flies travelling? if not, look at travellers' conveyances, regiments marching, more particularly in May and June, and you will see that every man, horse, cow, cart, &c., is accompanied in a most persistent manner by numbers of flies, sometimes swarms, and you will see the sight above described sometimes for a march of 600 miles. Besides this mode of travelling, numbers of flies are blown over the world by high winds, and these stop when they can by sticking in trees or buildings wherever they can get shelter. Thus high barracks in exposed situations, as at Neemuch, without any trees near them in which flies might obtain shelter, must be unhealthy, as they offer every inducement to flies to collect there, and if you visit these barracks about the time the daily rations are being served out, you will see the heaps of raw meat covered with thousands of flies, which in all probability have been wading in every sore and filth in or about the buildings, from whence they came direct and settle on and defile the soldiers' food. We all (notwithstanding our first rate cooks and butlers) frequently (in the "fly" season) find them in our own food, but we do not see many more that are picked out and thrown away in the "dishing." From this we may suppose that in large barrack messes, where the food is cooked by dirty slovenly cook boys, very many filthy flies are cooked with it and poison it.

Flies we are in the habit of meeting with are of two kinds—one the common house fly, the other (which I call the tiger fly) with faint, yellow stripes round the body. I have seen the latter jump on to the former, and kill them then and there, sucking them dry of their blood or whatever fluid they may have as a substitute. Either of these flies, by bite or sting, or by inoculating the eye with some poisonous matter, causes the largely swollen eye so frequently seen in India, and for which no cause can be assigned by the sufferer. From this I infer that in addition to the power of passing poison into the bowels with food and water, the fly is capable of poisoning the blood by inoculation. If it is ascertained from scientific research that the above is the case, medical men will know how to treat the disease. My experience (I say it with deference) leads me to think that giving chlorodyne—the king of stimulants—with, if possible in the first instance, castor oil followed by disinfecting and purifying medicine, such as vegetable charcoal, and injecting other medicines to purify the blood, would be the proper treatment. The chlorodyne and other stimulants would support the patient, until the purifying medicines had time to act, and the castor oil would clear out the poison from the bowels, and (together with the chlorodyne) allay irritation. Plenty of pure cold water to be given internally, and hot fomentations over the bowels and hot bottles to the feet.

The origin of cholera is a mystery, but it may be brought to light some lucky day. We know that inoculation with small-pox matter engenders a worse type of the disease than small-pox itself. May it not be something of the kind in regard to dysentery and cholera? May not a fly inoculate with dysenteric excrement and the result be cholera? Inoculation from glanders gives in the first instance farcy, which in a few days turns into acute glanders, and death speedily follows; whilst the glandered horse from which the matter for inoculation is taken may live on under a chronic state of the disease for a year or more.

I say therefore to all clever scientific men, think and search and overcome this enemy of your kind; and to all I say, allow not your food or persons to be defiled by flies. My advice cannot injure, and may save life.

J. G.

BOMBAY.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—The Begum of Bhopal returned from Surat on Monday last.

FAIR.—The annual fair of the Navi Wady commences from Saturday, the 30th inst.

KHANDEISH RELIEF FUND.—Up till Monday Rs. 2,210 were subscribed at Tauna to the Khandeish Relief Fund.

THE AHMEDABAD BANK.—A final dividend of four annas and eight pies is to be given to the shareholders of the Ahmedabad Bank.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO SIR JAMSETJEE.—We see that on Monday H. E. the Viceroy visited Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at his bungalow at Poona.

MR. HOPE.—Mr. T. C. Hope, who returned to Bombay, by the last mail, left for Surat on Tuesday to resume charge of his office as Collector of that district.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—It is stated that Mr. Little, First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, has written to Government for transference to some other district.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN.—A native paper gives out that Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the well-known Hindoo pleader of Bombay, is shortly to be appointed a Judge of the High Court.

THE YOUNG CHIEF OF LIMREE.—On Monday evening Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, invited to his bungalow the young Chief of Limree. The bungalow was well illuminated on the occasion.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a man named Maggun Manchund was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morjee to receive ten stripes, for stealing a globe lamp belonging to one Heeramull Sitaram.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Nowrojee Hill on the body of Suckeena, girl. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window.

THE VEERUMGAUM MAHAJUN CASE.—One of the prisoners in the above case who was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Little, full power magistrate of Ahmedabad, was liberated from the jail on the 14th inst.

A VAGRANT.—William Jenkins, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

ARREST OF ANOTHER GANG OF AHMEDABAD CONSPIRATORS.—The further hearing of the above case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, when after the examination of two or three additional witnesses it was again adjourned for further investigation.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Nanabhoy Ruttumjee Ranina, proprietor of the *Union Press*, and late editor of the *Bombay Chabook*, advocates the propriety of appointing either Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee or Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay under the New Municipal Act.

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Mussulman named Aba Ruckma was charged with stealing five pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Pandoo Bawjee, and four pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Gunajee Mahadoo. Prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.—The Bombay correspondent of a Surat paper writes—"The *Indian Statesman* makes, I am sorry to say, very inglorious attempts to throw discredit on the late ratepayers' meeting. I was present at the meeting, and I confess I hardly saw anything improper in it. The meeting was so orderly, and the audience was so courteous, that I was almost on my legs to deliver a speech which might have lasted for a quarter of an hour. It is a great mistake to think that the meeting was composed of shopkeepers. The fact is that it was composed chiefly of educated men—barristers, pleaders, solicitors, schoolmasters, undergraduates, and men of this kind. The attempts of the *Indian Statesman* to misrepresent facts to the Viceroy are very disgraceful to the English press."

AN ASSAULT ON A BRAHMIN.—On Tuesday last, in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Hari Rajaram, a mendicant Brahmin, accused Shunker Ramchandra and his two servants of having assaulted him on the afternoon of the 19th instant. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham appeared for the prosecution and stated that Hari was in the service of two brothers Mudun Bhirjee and Gungadhur Bhirjee, who engaged him to perform the worship of their family gods; that these gods were placed in a room forming part of a dwelling house, which at one time was the joint property of Mudun, Gungadhur and the accused Shunker; that in November 1862 Mudun and Gungadhur sold their shares in the family house to Shunker, with the exception of the room in question, which they reserved for the use and occupation of their family gods; that the house was occupied by Shunker and his family, but that a separate passage was opened for the convenience of the members of the two brothers' family, and of the Brahmin engaged to wash and worship the family gods; that on the 19th instant, at about 5 P.M., Shunker asked prosecutor to leave the room, and on the latter refusing to do so, abused him, and beat him and, with the assistance of his two servants now before the Court, dragged the complainant out of the room. The assault being proved by the evidence of the prosecutor and two independent witnesses, Mr. Woodward fined Shunker Rs. 10, and his two servants Rs. 5 each. On the application of Mr. Vishnoo, the magistrate also bound Shunker in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant, and warned him against any further attempt at ill-treating the Brahmin.

HIGH COURT.—28TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

256-71—Manitsy and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee and others v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Din law. (To strike out.)

883-68—Jefferson and Payne—Hasumbhoy Goolam Hoosein v. Richard Willis and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

491-71—C. Tyabjee—Postoojee Merwanjee T. v. Manockbace, widow, and others—Thacker and Caulk.

167-72—Garud—Ramalgabai Sahib N. v. Rao Sahib Viswanath N.—Vinayekrao Hurdichand.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass v. Nurrotumdass Jethabhoy.

In the matter of a Rule Nisi of Attachment.

338-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—W. Ramsden Price and others v. Vizbhoocundass Assaram—Garud.

LONG CAUSE.

532-72—C. Tyabjee—Lullubhoy Hargovind v. Bai Ambavahoo and others—Leathes and Crawford.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for Kutch with a general cargo and ninety-nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP ROUMANIA, 1,135 tons, Captain John Thomas arrived on the 26th instant from Moulmein (October 19th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned, to Messrs Antrobus & Co.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, 188 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Lieut. W. P. Blandy and two ladies. For Cochin—Mr. G. Jung. For Rutnagherry—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapore and suite, and Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, and one hundred and twenty-seven deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	Nov.—Dec.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 16 m	3 11		3 28 m	2 11
10 13 a	5 5	Thursday 28	3 39 a	6 2
9 52 m	4 3	Friday 29	4 10 m	3 2
10 54 a	6 4		4 14 a	7 2
10 28 m	4 6	Saturday..... 30	4 50 m	3 3
11 34 a	7 1		5 59 a	8 2
11 6 m	4 9	Sunday 1	5 30 m	3 8
			5 29 a	8 9
0 10	5 5	Monday 2	6 11 a	3 11
0 0	5 5		6 0 m	3 6
0 34	5 9	Tuesday 3	6 38 a	3 9
1 41 n	7 1		7 42 m	3 4
1 20 a	4 4	Wednesday ... 4	7 43 a	7 6

Moon—New, 30th, 11h. 15m. P.M.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned Special Meeting of the Justices, advertised for yesterday, was adjourned until the 5th proximo, there being no *quorum* of Justices present.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

TUESDAY night was a red-letter occasion for Mr. Heller, the wonderful magician. He had a full house of the elite of this city, and never was in better form. This extraordinary conjuror surprised and delighted his audience for upwards of two hours, sustaining alone, save in the supernatural vision performance:—the entire of the various mysterious elucidations.

It is penal in these days to practice sorcery, and it is well it is so, as weak-minded persons would certainly easily be imposed upon, frightened to death, or robbed of their estate, if they accidentally fell in with a necromancer in matters of business, o the ability, skill, and cabalistic talent of Mr. Heller. We have seen the famous Wizard of the North, the great Rosenthal, whose boast it was that he never was found out, while he had duped thousands; but for pleasant, easy, and amusing address, for cunning scientific and talismanic power, we have never seen Mr. Heller's equal.

The performance commenced with the dessicated canaries, who were made to pass from their cage on one table, into a small box [with a glass front] placed upon the other. The cage was covered with a silk handkerchief, quickly and loosely, thrown over it, and when touched with the magic wand the birds appeared in the box, and were let fly out. The most careful observers failed to discover the way in which this trick was performed. The "Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Handkerchief" were amusing, and the look of horror depicted upon the countenance of a lady, who lent her white cambric for the experiment, when she saw it cut up and burned, was only equalled by the smile of gratification which lit her face when she received back her property whole and uninjured. The next wonder was the Witch's Pole, and we confess that the weird influence of the performer in this trick was perfectly marvellous. On the top of the pole was a tin box open on one side, in which a pack of playing cards were inserted faced outwards. At the word of command, no one being near, the particular cards which previously had been shown in another trick came up in their turn. Some of them were ordered to jump out, others to stand still, after having come half way out of the pack, while some were ordered to lean to the right and left. The pole was then broken and handed round, in order to show that there was no interior communication, and the wand was repeatedly passed over and around the pole and box to prove that neither strings, or horse hair from above, below, or the sides existed. The house was fairly spell bound by the charmed pack, which obeyed with a precision and alacrity, which would have done credit to human existence. We ought not to omit a mention of the doll Harlequin, the miniature model and image of real life. Harlequin, was immured in a small box placed upon a table; we could see under the table and there was no apparent means of communication. Sometimes when requested, and frequently of its own accord, the doll opened and raised the lid of the box, jumped in and out, and flung its legs about, bowed to the company, smoked a pipe, and copied the veritable human clowns, of the pantomime, and of the far-famed Astley's. The new way of making coffee caused much amusement, and a lady, to whom we sat next, tasted the extempore brew and pronounced it to be excellent. An interval of ten minutes was allowed to enable gentlemen, as Mr. Heller said, "to gaze upon the moon through the bottom of a tumbler," and to discourage the buds habit, so prevalent in India, of looking at soda and brandy.

Part II. was a musical entertainment. *Il Trovatore* was given upon a grand piano, and the power of touch was exhibited, by the full and loud sound of notes, which apparently were only slightly pressed.—"Home, Sweet Home," was played with that pathos, and effect, which showed that the performer appreciated the author's composition, and was heart, and soul in the sentiment which that melody ever awakes, when we hear it thousands of miles away from that dear Island Home, the name and memory of which is ever sweet.

Part III. was devoted to the mysteries of clairvoyance. If we have stood in astonishment at spirit-rapping experiments, and been made doubtful as to our own very sanity, at mesmeric entertainments, we certainly were no less fascinated at the quick and ready answers, which the blindfolded Miss Haydée Heller gave to a succession of questions relating to an accurate description of trinkets, fans, and such like small property which the audience had in their pockets, or wore as ornaments upon their persons. Lockets, watches, and other things were produced, the initials and dates upon them were told, and the size, colour and component parts of them also faithfully described. There was evidently no collusion, for very many well known gentlemen came forward and tested the young lady. The deception is perfect, and as Mr. Heller invites his audience to come, and be hocus-pocussed, and sends them away pleased, but in utter ignorance of the way in which he believils them, it little matters to him, whether they go in henceforth for a firm belief in second sight, or pronounce him an adept in witchcraft. Punch and Judy finished up the evening's amusement. Old and young were much amused, and all heartily laughed at the hanging of the hangman, that retributive justice which seldom overtakes Jack Ketch in real life.

Mr. Heller's last performance is announced for this evening, and all lovers of the musical and the marvellous should assist in so pleasant and intellectual an evening as his audience are certain to meet with.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury:—

A DOCTOR ROBBING HIS PATIENT.

Crushnanund Gunnesh Shastree, a native quack, was charged with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 6,000, the property of Narayen Moreshwur, a printer and publisher of books, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

Mr. Marriott, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner, a native doctor, was charged with the theft of, and dishonestly receiving, currency notes of the value of Rs. 6,000. The prosecutor, Narayen Moreshwur, would narrate the circumstances to the jury; and he would tell them that, on the afternoon of the 10th August last, he received the notes in the Fort from Vishnoo Ramchunder, a contractor to the G. I. P. Railway, in order that he might return them in the evening at his house outside the Fort. After receiving the notes, prosecutor went to his house at Girgaum, which he reached at 2 P.M. He felt giddy and became sick, and sent for a native doctor. The prisoner came, but the prosecutor was unable to talk to him, and therefore asked him to wait until he felt better and could speak to him. The prisoner sat by the bedside; and he and the prosecutor were the only two persons in the room. Prosecutor took out the notes and, in the presence of the prisoner, placed them under his pillow. He then fell asleep; and on awaking about 4 P.M., found that the prisoner and the notes were gone. He was too unwell to make any enquiries that day. The following day he told Vishnoo what had happened and sent out in search of the prisoner, who, however, was not to be found at his residence in Candawady. No trace could be obtained of him for a fortnight. On the 28th August, in consequence of information received, prosecutor went with a Bombay policeman to Tanna, where he received the assistance of the local police and caused prisoner to be arrested in a house where there were seven or eight men with him. A search was made, and in prisoner's carpet-bag were found currency notes for Rs. 150, Rs. 210 in silver, and some ingots of new gold. Prisoner's man Ramchunder gave up currency notes for Rs. 545. Prisoner than desired Ramchunder to dig up the box which was buried at his house and give it up. Ramchunder took the police to a place, where he dug in the ground and took out a tin box containing currency notes. Now, said the learned counsel, as everything depended upon the identity of the notes, it would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that four of the notes for Rs. 1,000 each were the identical notes which the prosecutor received on the 10th August last. Five of the notes that he so received were for Rs. 1,000 each, and the rest were small notes of the value of Rs. 1,000. The history of the notes could be given to the jury by the witnesses from the time of their being issued by the Bank of Bengal until they came into the hands of the prosecutor. No attempt whatever had been made by the prisoner to account for the notes coming into his possession. The learned counsel said he would leave it to the witnesses to describe all the circumstances of the case; and upon the evidence, he trusted the jury would have no doubt in coming to a verdict as to the guilt of the prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The hearing of the case for the prosecution lasted till a late hour in the afternoon, when Mr. Starling addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. There are several witnesses to be called for the defence, and the case was, therefore, adjourned until this morning. The jury were sent to the Byculla Hotel under a guard of police officers.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Cary, Acting Collector of Customs, Karrachee, we observe that during the month of October last, 183,068 lbs. (467 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 50,635, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 14,142 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,485, were shipped to Liverpool; 18,424 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,875, to London; and 150,472 lbs, of the aggregate value of Rs. 47,275, to Hongkong.

THE GRANT ROAD POISONING CASE.

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa was again resumed yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, when the ghorawalla of the late Mr. Antony DeGa was further examined. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Michael DeGa; and Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) on behalf of Mrs. Antony DeGa. Mr. Jefferson applied to the Coroner to allow his client to sit in the room beside him. He said that he was ordered to leave the room on the previous day because he was reported to have made some signs to a witness. Mr. Jefferson contended that there was no evidence before the Coroner to show that Mr. DeGa did make any signs to the witness. Dr. Hewlett remarked that it was on the statement of Mr. Superintendent Mills, who was watching very carefully Mr. DeGa, that he had ordered him to leave the room. The foreman of the jury suggested that in a case like this nobody should be allowed to sit in the room. Dr. Hewlett said that he had powers to conduct the enquiry secretly, and therefore he would not entertain Mr. Jefferson's application. Personally he had no objection to allow Mr. DeGa to sit in the room, but for the interest of public justice he deemed it necessary not to do so.

Marootee Abu, on being further examined, said—After I gave over the sweetmeats to Mr. Antony De Ga at the Grant Road Station, I returned to Mr. DeGa's house for the purpose of returning a towel in which I had taken a loaf for my master in the morning. I placed this towel in Mr. Joseph DeGa's room. When I returned to his house I found the family at dinner. I then went to the stable. At about 7-30 P.M. the deceased, Joseph Maria DeGa, sent for me. I went into the house and found the deceased, Joseph Maria DeGa, with his mother and two sisters, Angela and Emily DeGa, his brother Michael walking in the front hall. Mr. Joseph DeGa told me that the towel in which the sweetmeats were tied seemed to belong to my master. He had the towel (a table napkin) in his hand, and he pointed out to his mother the letters marked in red thread on it. The letters are A. G. He did not ask me anything about the man who had brought the sweetmeat, but told me to go to my stable. I went to the stable and commenced to eat my meal. Whilst I was doing so, at about 8 o'clock, I was again sent for by Joseph Maria DeGa who was sitting near a window and vomiting outside into the garden. Mrs. DeGa was upstairs. Michael DeGa was sitting down near Joseph DeGa; and Angela and Emily DeGa were walking up and down the verandah, and laughing. Angela DeGa said that as the vessel in which the sweetmeats had been prepared may not have been properly tinned, Joseph DeGa may have been seized with vomiting. Michael DeGa said that the sweetmeats may have been brought for his (Michael's) son, and that Joseph DeGa had eaten them. Joseph DeGa went upstairs and fetched his mother, who told me to go to Girgaum and fetch Dr. Misquita. Joseph DeGa went to his bed-room. I went to Dr. Misquita's house. Dr. Misquita told me that Joseph DeGa does not take medicines from me: I am not coming." I returned to Mrs. DeGa. I told Mrs. DeGa that Dr. Misquita would not come. The deceased's mother then sent her coachman in a buggy to call Dr. Baptista. By Dr. Baptista I mean Dr. Rozario, who gave evidence yesterday. I went into Joseph DeGa's bed-room. He was purging. I found Angela DeGa, Mrs. DeGa, Emily DeGa, and his hamal by name Baloo, in the room. The deceased complained of pain in his legs and arms and he could speak with difficulty. Tatia and I were engaged in lifting the deceased from his bed to the closet. When he first called me to fetch a doctor he said that he had been seized with vomiting after eating the sweetmeats. Joseph DeGa asked me no question as to the person who brought the sweetmeats. Before I was sent to the doctor I heard Mr. Joseph say, "How was it that Emily DeGa, who had also eaten the sweetmeats, was not attacked with vomiting?" When the deceased was taken so ill Mrs. DeGa attended to him and gave him soda water, and Angela DeGa waited upon him also. Michael DeGa was sitting down in the room; Emily DeGa was walking about, and saying that she had only eaten a small piece of the sweetmeats. Joseph DeGa did not say that he suspected any one. Joseph DeGa spoke to his mother and sister in the Portuguese language. The remarks that Angela DeGa and Michael DeGa made before I went for a doctor were addressed to me in the Mussalmani language. I remained in the room with Mr. Joseph DeGa until he died, and he never made any remark in my hearing, implicating any one as having administered poison to him. When I saw Joseph DeGa after he died I did not observe any marks, it did not occur to me to urge Mrs. DeGa to send to Bandora to prevent Mr. Antony DeGa, my master, from eating the sweetmeats that I had given him. The stranger who brought the sweetmeats spoke to me in Marathee. He had no difficulty in his opinion. He appeared to me to be a domestic servant a—hamal. My master was in the habit of visiting the houses of the following gentlemen living at Mazagon:—Mr. Quadros, who lives in the Dockyard road; Mr. Pereira, the brother of the Assistant Secretary to Government, who lives on the Musjid road, not far from the Nawab's Tank; Dr. Rozario, who lives in Mount road; his brother Nicolas DeGa, who lives in Matharpacady; the father-in

as the balance of the fifth and final distribution, be handed over to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be paid on surrender of certificates."

Proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee, seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Palonjee, and carried unanimously,—"That all the books and vouchers relating to the liquidation, as well as other books of the Bank which the liquidator may deem expedient to preserve for the present, be handed over to Mr. William Rodgie, the liquidator of the Bank."

Mr. Rodgie explained that he was loth to take charge of the books and vouchers, and applied to Government for room for their deposit. In reply Government regretted to be unable to comply with his request. (Mr. Rodgie read to the meeting the letter received from Government.) He proposed to keep the principal books from 1865-72 for a reasonable time, after which they should be destroyed. At first he thought of keeping them for a year or eighteen months, but he now resolved to keep them for two years, at the end of which period they would be destroyed.

Dr. Cowasjee suggested that the directors of the Bank of Bombay be asked to allow them room to keep the books.

Mr. Rodgie also wished to ascertain the opinion of the shareholders as to what should be done with the books. He would be happy to make them over to any principal shareholder.

Dr. Martin—How many books are there to keep?

Mr. Rodgie thought they were about 500, and that the necessary number would occupy a space of 200 cubic feet.

Dr. Cowasjee—I think we may ask the directors of the New Bank of Bombay to keep them for us.

Dr. Martin—They will want us to pay for the room.

Mr Sorabjee Pallonjee—We may keep them for an illumination (a bonfire) at the next visit of the Viceroy to Bombay! (A laugh.)

Mr. Rodgie said the directors of the New Bank of Bombay had given him every facility, also the room in which the meeting was held; but it was beyond their province, and it would be against the articles of association, to give room for a deposit of the books. He would, therefore, keep the books for two years, and at the end of that period he would act for the best.

This proposal met the views of the shareholders.

Proposed by Dr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee, and carried unanimously,—"That on consideration of the account of the liquidation submitted to the meeting, this meeting are of opinion that the affairs of the said Bank of Bombay have been fairly wound up, and that such resolution be advertised in accordance with the provisions of section 91 of Act 19 of 1857."

Mr. Rodgie mentioned that, in consideration of long service of three of the Bank's clerks, he proposed to pay one a gratuity of Rs. 3,000, another Rs. 1,500, and a third Rs. 1,000.

The shareholders approved of the above; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

OBSERVATIONS.—Paras. 1 to 6.—The reduction of the rate of postage between England and India to 8 annas and of the time of transit by two days, is satisfactory. The inconvenience caused to the mercantile community of Bombay by the departure of the mails for Europe and America, during the fair weather on Monday is much to be regretted. The Hon. the President in Council is glad to observe that all that is possible has been done to mitigate it.

Paras. 7 to 11.—The good service of the Director General in England in averting the impending increase of 8 pies per ½ oz. on correspondence with the United Kingdom, and in inducing the British Treasury to admit the claims of India to a re-apportionment of the charges for the eastern mail service, has been separately acknowledged by the Government.

Para. 13.—Some slight additional steam services have been provided for on the Tenasserim Coast and in the Bay of Bengal. The proposed new contract with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Marine Department.

Para. 20—That £1,761 should have been sent to England by money orders by the first three mails after the introduction of the system, the amount increasing by each mail, promises well for the success of the arrangements.

Paras. 23.—The President in Council entirely agrees with the Director General that it is of the greatest importance to adapt the arrangements of the Post Office to the requirements of the masses of the population.

Paras. 24 to 27.—The proposals made by the Director General for strengthening and improving the Dead Letter Department have been sanctioned; the Government fully recognises their importance, and will be prepared to sanction any further expenditure that may seem desirable. The attention given to this part of their duties by the Post Masters General of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces deserves commendation.

Paras. 28 and 29.—The Government has watched with interest the experiment of a special detective agency in Post Office cases, and observed with approbation the success of Mr. Turton Smith in the Kalka case described by the Director General and on another occasion.

Paras. 30 and 31.—The efficiency of the Post Office at the Delhi Camp of Exercise and during the Looshai Campaign is satisfactory.

Para. 32.—The President in Council has since received the proposals of the Director General for the institution of the Post Office Mutual Guarantee Fund. These proposals have been generally approved, and will, it is believed, provide complete security to the Government at a minimum cost to the officers of the department.

Para. 33.—The descriptive list of the postage stamps issued in India is interesting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mainwaring is entitled to the acknowledgments of the Government for its compilation.

Para. 34.—The President in Council is aware of the great labour bestowed by Mr. Monteath upon the preparation of the new Postal Manual, and he does not doubt that its preparation will much promote the efficiency of the department.

Para. 35.—The Government of India concurs with the Director General in considering the financial improvement of the Post Office, notwithstanding the several concessions recently made, to be highly satisfactory. It is right to notice that the result is evidently largely due to the economy of the administration to which so much attention is given.

Paras. 36 and 37.—The number of Post Offices increased during the year from 2,736 to 2,884, or by 146 net; the letter-boxes increased from 1,6.8 to 1,885, or by 287 net. This is gratifying.

Paras. 38 to 40.—The department is prompt to take advantage of railway facilities wherever possible. The Government of India observes with satisfaction the economy introduced in the Bombay Presidency, where, by careful revision, the runner and boat lines were reduced by one-fourth without loss of efficiency.

Para. 41.—The increase of the business of the department is generally satisfactory, the gross number of covers being almost nine millions. The Government of India agrees with the Director General that it is needless to make any distinction under this section between official and non-official covers.

Para. 41.—The details of the newspapers registered for transmission by post under the new rules are interesting. It appears that the newspapers published in India are now as follows:—English 141, Vernacular 223, English and Vernacular 66; total 430. The number of Vernacular newspapers published is remarkable, especially in Bombay (63) and the North-Western Provinces (53). A list of all the papers registered should be submitted.

Para. 46.—It appears that India received from the United Kingdom 1,394,451 letters, and sent to the United Kingdom 1,360,308 letters, the total number received and sent being in excess of last year by 147,696. As to newspapers, India received 1,612,585, and sent 361,211, the total number exchanged being 111,569 in excess of last year.

Para. 48.—The improvement in the transactions of the Dead Letter Office is satisfactory, though, as observed by the Director General, there is still much to be done before this branch of the department can be considered efficient.

Para. 49.—The increase of about a lakh of rupees from the sale of postage labels is, under the explanations given in this paragraph, satisfactory.

Paras. 51 to 57.—The successful introduction of the system of working the District Post through the Imperial Postal Department in the Punjab and Oudh is very satisfactory, and the Government of India is glad to hear of progress made in the same direction elsewhere. There is no doubt that the Postal Department has the means of utilising the District Post better than the ordinary executive, and the President in Council hopes that, before long, the local Governments will all agree to the transfer of the management of the District Post to the Postal Department.

Para. 58.—The President in Council observes with regret that it is considered by the Director General that the increase of complaints regarding the working of the Calcutta Post Office was due to defective supervision. His Honour in Council hopes that cause for such remarks will not again occur.

Paras. 66 to 70.—These financial results show a healthy progress. The actual revenue of the department from private correspondence falls short of the whole expenditure by only 8½ lakhs of rupees according to the accounts, or by 11½ lakhs of rupees if the items detailed in para. 70 are added to the expenditure, as they doubtless should be added. This does not, however, include the deficit in the Bullock Train Department, Rs. 1,17,725, which arose chiefly from expenditure on the District Post; nor the charges for steam service contracts, exceeding 7½ lakhs of rupees a year; nor does it include the allotments to the local Governments for District Post, amounting to 3½ lakhs of rupees a year. Including all these things the net expenditure in the Postal Department appears to be upwards of 23½ lakhs, of which, however, the 7½ lakhs for steam service cannot be considered properly postal. For this sum the entire public correspondence of the country is carried free. The reduction of expenditure since 1868-69 reflects great credit upon the administration of the department.

Para. 71.—It appears from Apendix XII. that the correspond-nce carried by the Post Office has multiplied 4½ times since the present system was introduced in 1854. The President in Council does not doubt that it will continue to expand rapidly. Compared with Great Britain the number of covers carried is still insignificant.

Paras. 73 to 76.—The President in Council desires to acknowledge the good services of the officers named in the margin and of the several officers commended by the Post Masters General, whose names are given in the 76th para. The department has been again administered with an efficiency entirely satisfactory, and His Honor in Council desires that the thanks of the Government may be conveyed to Mr. F. R. Hogg and Mr. Monteath.

POSTAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

28. An important experiment was made during the year under report, with the object of supplying a want which has long been felt, viz., that of some special detective agency for the investigation of crimes connected with Post Office work. The large use made of the Indian Post Office for the transmission of valuables (coin, notes, jewellery, &c.), the great temptation thereby placed before every member of a great establishment scattered over the country, and the almost entire absence of effective help in detection from the ordinary police of the country, make this matter one of special interest. The bulk of Post Office crimes are detected by postal officials, without any aid from the police department, which, partly from an absence of the detective element in its organization, partly from its entire ignorance of Post Office work, and partly from the difficulty of carrying on investigations in which different provinces are linked together, has failed to yield any real assistance in such matters. In England, from the comparatively small area of investigation, the much less frequent use of the post for the conveyance of valuables and the high detective ability there available, the question of postal investigation is necessarily much simplified. Yet in England there has long existed a special agency for the purpose, and the object of the experiment above referred to was to test the feasibility of a similar organization in this country. The plan was tried in the Punjab, and the result has already been reported to the Government, with an expression of my opinion as to the best way of extending its benefits to the department generally.

29. I will here only advert very briefly to the issue of a very complicated investigation which was carried through with indefatigable energy and great judgment by Mr. Turton Smith, the Police Officer who had been selected for postal duty. The case was one with a history of nearly four years, during which occasional abstractions of currency notes had taken place and had defied every effort at discovery, either of the place where the thefts took place, or of the person or persons who committed them. The more recent instances of the particular class of thefts under reference were as fol lows:—Of notes aggregating Rs. 1,700 in value sent in two covers from Simla to Meerut, Rs. 700 were stolen; from another letter from Kussowlie to Calcutta, 3500 were stolen; from a third letter from Allahabad to Lucknow (which had been mis-sent to Simla), Rs. 70 were stolen; and from a fourth letter containing Rs. 500 worth of notes, Rs. 70 were stolen: the aggregate amount of abstractions being thus Rs. 1,110. Into the last mentioned letter, from which only Rs. 20 out of the Rs. 500 were stolen, some of the notes stolen from the other letters were substituted, and seven other letters containing notes are shown to have been opened, and the stolen or abstracted notes substituted for their original contents, the system of substitution and re-substitution being carried on with the obvious intent of defeating all enquiry based upon the numbers of the stolen notes. All this was elicited by a most patient and well-directed enquiry from the senders of registered letters, exceeding a thousand in number, which had been posted in the offices surrounding the suspected locality; and it was only as information was thus gained step by step that the evidence narrowed down upon the Kalka Office. The Deputy Post Master of that place, who had also opened Mr. Turton Smith's reports of his investigations while in transit through his office, had timely warning of the accumulation of evidence against him, and disappeared the day before his intended arrest. All efforts since made to apprehend him have failed, but I hope he will eventually be arrested, and meantime there is not a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Turton Smith has traced to their true source a series of robberies which have been going on more or less since 1868, and which, but for Mr. Turton Smith's elaborate investigation, might have gone on much longer. These robberies were marked, not merely by audacity, but by extraordinary ingenuity. Out of the eleven covers shown to have been opened, only one bore any marks of tampering, which could suggest either to the Post Office or to the addressees the fact of their having been opened and re-closed; and the repeated transfer of notes from one letter to another, although it did not defeat Mr. Turton Smith's enquiry, was a device well calculated to put any ordinary enquirer off the true track, and to throw suspicion upon innocent individuals.

A single office of this sort committing fraud brings suspicion and complaint against a very large number of offices, no fewer than thirteen having been brought under question in reference to these robberies of the Kalka Office. I trust that this experiment will lead to the organization of effective measures for putting a stop to the crime which no doubt prevails, in a large extent, among certain classes of Post Office employes, who perhaps, more than any other Government employes of a like grade, are subjected to temptation in their daily work by handling articles of enormous value.

A NEW PHASE OF CHRISTIANITY.

OLD FASHIONED SLAVERY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

THE *Melbourne Argus* adds a dreadful sequel to the history of the kidnapping expedition of the brig Carl, to which we called attention the other day. It seems that the vessel did not succeed in returning quietly home from its "labour cruise" with its living cargo. The kidnapped natives, maddened by being stolen from their homes and by hard usage, began to fight, and at last in utter desperation set fire to the ship. To check this the captain and Mr. Murray, the owner of the brig, summoned the crew to their assistance and began an indiscriminate slaughter of the captives, firing promiscuously into the crowd. The morning after the perpetration of these murders, it was found on the hatches being taken off that no fewer than seventy were either dead or wounded, and both dead and wounded were at once thrown overboard. Some time after, a few of the particulars of these atrocities leaked out, and at Sydney the captain and some of the crew have been committed for trial for their share in them. There seems some prospect, therefore, of these European savages being brought to justice; but the conclusion of the account given by the *Argus* is a little indistinct. Dr. Murray, the owner of the brig, is said to have been the principal witness, having turned Queen's evidence; and that, moreover, he is "protected" by a "certificate," from the British consul at Fiji, so that it is feared he cannot be prosecuted. We are unwilling to believe that such an error has been committed as the admission of a principal as Queen's evidence against his accessories, and we feel sure that the privilege of granting "certificates" to shoot South Sea Islanders is not included amongst our consular powers. The Government of Sydney are, we learn, untiring in their endeavours to procure evidence, and we trust that this worthy member of the medical profession may not escape his just punishment.

(*Echo*, Oct. 30.)

As a rule, it is not the fashion of the Anglo-Saxon to spend blood or money for what he contemptuously calls an "idea." But it has the honour to be allowed one splendid exception to his theory. He has made it his mission to put down the slave-trade all over the world. He keeps sufficient men-of-war upon the Gold Coast and in the Red Sea to make the escape of slave-laden ships, if not impossible, at least extremely hazardous, and therefore we venture to suggest that it would be merely consistent to take the disguised slave trade of the South Seas thoroughly in hand, and wholly put an end to it, leaving the legitimate and, as we believe, necessary and useful "emigrant trade," in the true sense of the word, to flourish unimpeded by its vile competitor. If Dr. Murray's exploit makes us somewhat more vigorous in this righteous work than we otherwise should have been, the seventy savages whom he butchered will not have perished altogether in vain.

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Bombay, 28th September 1871.

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and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

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Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contussons, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchial Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a most beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diety and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

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And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER for the Ahmednugger Local Fund Department. Salary Rs. 300 a month, and Rs. 100 travelling allowance, with the prospect of rising. Applications should be made to the Undersigned.

G. NORMAN,
Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Ahmednugger.

Ahmednugger Collector's Office, 23rd November 1872.

SECRETARY REQUIRED for the Kurrachee Municipality. Salary Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 700 if an Engineer, Rs. 800 only if otherwise.

Applications to be forwarded, post-paid, with Testimonials, to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Commission, Kurrachee, each circuit.

Applications will be received up to 20th January 1873.

By Order,
H. H. TREPPASS,
Acting Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 19th November 1872.

WANTED A LOCAL FUND ENGINEER.—WANTED, in the Ellichpoor District of Berar, a person qualified to undertake the miscellaneous duties which fall to the individual who may fill the above office.

The pay of the post is Rupees (300) two hundred per mensem, with, in addition, travelling allowance when out in the district of Rs. (2) two per diem.

Application stating candidate's qualifications and experience, with *certified* copies of testimonials, to be made addressed as follows:—"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpoor, Berar; and superscribed—"Application for Local Fund Office."

No reason will be given why any application has been rejected, nor will copies of testimonials be returned.

In addition to a knowledge of the English Language a knowledge of either Mahratta or Hindoostani is an essential.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January 1873, 2nd STOREY of the BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle known as RITCHIE STEUART'S BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Messrs H. Bonanjee, Touche and Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.

Forbes Street, No. 4, 25th November 1872.

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Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Gate Fort. Apply to

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TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Hargreaves.

A large House in Military